## NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANA STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letters and telegraphic despatches must be addressed New York

HERALD. Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

LONDON OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD-NO. 46 FLEET STREET.

Subscriptions and Advertisements will be received and forwarded on the same terms as in New York.

### AMISEMENTS TO-BORROW.

Brandway, conter of Thirtieth street,—CHRIS AND LENA, at 2 P. M.; closes at 4:30 P. M. Same at 8 P. M.; closes at 4:30 P. M. Same at 8 P. M.;

DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-eighl street and Broadway.—LOVE'S LABOR'S LOST, at 8 P. M. closes at 10:30 P. M. Miss Ada Dyas Miss Fanny Davenport, Mr. Harkins, Mr. George Clark. NIBLO'S THEATRE.

Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets.—THE LADY OF THE LAKE, at 8 P. M. closes at 10:45 P. M. v. Joseph Wheelock and Miss lone Burke.

THEATRE COMIQUE,
No. 514 Broadway.—ON HAND, and VARIETY ENTER
TAINMENT, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:50 P. M.

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway and Thirteenth street FATE, at
closes at 11 P. M. Miss Carlotta Le Clercq.

Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker streets.— VAUDEVILLE and NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT, at 746 P. M. closes at 10 45 P. M.

NEW PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN, street, opposite the City Hall.—Transatlantic Company, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third street, near Sixth avenue.—NEGRO MIN-STRELSY, &c., at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.

GENTRAL PARK GARDEN,
Fifty-minth street and Sixth avenue. - FHOMAS CONCERTS, at 3 P. M.; closes at 10:20 P. M.

COLOSSEUM,
Broadway, corner of Thirty fifth street, -LONDON BY
NIGHT, at 10 A. M. Same at 1 P. M.; closes at 5 P. M.
Same at 7 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.

ROMAN HIPPODROME,
Madison avenue and Twenty-sixth street.—GRAND
PAGEANT—CONGRESS OF NATIONS, at 1:30 P. M. and

# QUADRUPLE SHEET.

New York, Sanday, May 31, 1874.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be generally

THE POLITICAL and personal friends of Mr. Salem H. Wales evidently approve of the course he has adopted in resigning the position of Park Commissioner and assigning his reasons for retiring. They testified this by tendering him a banquet at the Union League

REAL ESTATE IN THE WEST .- The Chicago journals complain of the stagnation in the real estate market and the great fall in values. This simply means that prices have been too high, that they have been falsely supported. The truth is, we presume, that real estate is finding its value.

THE COLORED WEST POINT CANDIDATES FALLING BEHIND. -Out of the ninety-seven candidates for admission to West Point, thirtytwo could not pass. None of the colored candidates were successful. To go through the ordeal brain power is necessary as well as preparatory training. Supposing the colored candidates had equal advantages with the white for preparation, their failure would indicate an inferior mental capacity. The colored young men must wake up if they would justify the claim of their radical friends to being intellectually equal to the whites.

MORE CRIMES OF BLOOD IN THE SOUTH-YEST. - The body of a former deputy Winn Lake, of West Tennessee, was found yesterday morning about two miles from Memphis, in a horribly mutilated condition. The head was beaten into a shapeless mass. Lake had sold property the day before, and had money about his person. It is thought he was murdered by two negroes who were seen with him. News comes at the same time of a terrible tragedy in Mississippi county, Arkansas. Two brothers named Clair went to the house of a planter, an old man of sixty. named Campbell, and in the presence of his family killed him with a shotgun and rifle. The murderers were arrested. There is, as may be naturally supposed, great excitement in the neighborhood over this fearful crime. We have savages in the midst of our civilization as well as on the unsettled prairies.

THE MILL RIVER DISASTER INQUEST brings out more and more damaging testimony as to the well known insecurity of the reservoir dam. Mr. Bassett, the contractor, was recalled yesterday, and after being put to the test by searching questions, he admitted that both he and his partner had entered on the work in the belief that the dam might give way, even if built according to the specifications. This is an astounding admission. If Mr. Bassett and his partner ever thought of the terrible consequences that might follow the breaking of the dam they were guilty of a great crime in not making the fact known, or in not refusing to undertake such dangerous work. At any rate they were guilty of most shameful recklessness. This terrible disaster and the evidence elicited show the necessity of laws, where there are none, to punish both the proprietors and contractors of dangerous structures.

THE COTTON CROP. - Much interest is shown in the condition of the cotton crop. Reports from the Carolinas, Alabama and Georgia show that the prospects of the crop are backward. Considerably less acreage has been planted than last year. The general impression is that the yield may reach about three and a quarter millions of bales. This is not as good as we had hoped, being three-quarters of a million bales less than the crop of last year. Something of this is attributed to the poverty of the planters, who do not have money enough to buy fertilizers and who experience much difficulty in obtaining money on future crops. There is a good deal of political disquietude arising out of the angry discussions occasioned by the Civil Rights bill and the misgovernment of so many of the States. This, of course, disheartens the people and prevents that cheerful energy and inseither cotton nor corn.

The "Bridging Over" Policy of the City Financial Department-Where

In the debt statements published by the Commissioners of Accounts we find the following city and county stocks and bonds outstanding on December 31, 1873, and talling due during the present year :-

Voinnteer soldiers' family and man solding 1874.
Assessment fund bonds, 1874.
New York city stocks for docks and slips Six per cent assessment bonds.
Seven her cent assessment bonds, Feb-50,000 Seven per cent assessment bonds, November 1 Sereet improvement fund boods...... Central Park Commission improvement Department of Parks improvement bonds Department of Parks improvement bonds.
Saven per cent improvement bonds...
Seven per cent revenue bonds (chapter 1), payable January 15, 1874.
Seven per cent revenue bonds (chapter 19), payable February 1, 1874.
Six per cent revenue bonds (chapter 9), payable October 1, 1874.
Six per cent revenue bonds of 1873, payable in 1874.
Seven per cent revenue bonds of 1873, payable in 1874.

able in 1874.
Seven per cent revenue bonds of 1873,
Dayable in 1874.
Six per cent revenue bonds (chapter 625,
Laws of 1874), payable in 1874. Laws of 1874), psyable in 1874.
Soldiers' substitute county redemption bonds, 1874.
Seven per cent county revenue bonds (chapter 1), psyable January 16, 1874.
Seven per cent county revenue bonds (chapter 9), psyable February 1, 1874.
Seven per cent county revenue bonds of 1873, psyable in 1874. Total ......\$23,642,750

Of this amount the Central Park additional fund stock of 1874, \$1,000,000, is payable out of the sinking fund. The rest is payable partly from taxation and partly from assessments; but a portion of the latter falls eventually on the city, and the whole must be provided for by the city until the assessments are collected. The amount which should have been paid directly by taxation in 1874 is about \$12,000,000. But although the final estimate of the amount required for the expenses of the current year reaches the sum of \$39,218,945, we find the only appropriations for payment of debt to be as follows: -Floating debt, fund stock of 1878, annual

Instalment
Instalment
Redemption of stocks for docks and stips.
Redemption of stocks for docks and stips.
Volunteer soldiers' tamity aid fund, bonds
No. 10, redemption of.
Reduction of city debt as provided by
chapter 535, Laws of 1873.
Redemption of county debt.

Total ......\$1,795,221

From the financial report for the three

months ending March 31 last it does not

appear that the \$1,000,000 Central Park

additional fund stock has yet been redeemed; but, admitting that the amount is to be paid out of the sinking funds during the year, and adding it to the sum set apart for the payment of city and county debt in the final estimate for 1874, we have \$2,795,221 provided for from all sources out of a total of \$23,642,750 falling due this year. We thus "bridge over" by retaining in the public debt \$20,847.529 which would be wiped out this year if we were strictly to "pay as we go," but which, under our present financial policy, is "extended" to a future day, retaining about \$1,400,000 in our annual interest account. The answer to this will be that the bonds, as they fall due, are put into consolidated stock or paid out of the proceeds of new bonds issued to replace the old ones, in accordance with the provisions of laws passed by the State Legislature. But these laws have been enacted at the instance of Comptroller Green, and forced through the Legislature by the efforts of lobby agents paid by him out of the public treasury. If they are unwise and harmful laws, and if the system they license is detrimental to the interests of the city, Mr. Green is alone responsible; for the system originated

This is particularly the case in regard to the extension of the bonds which ought especially to have been provided for in the taxation of the present year, and which, as we have said, amount to \$12,000,000. Of this sum only \$1,795,221 is included in the tax estimate, thus driving over to a future day of ment more than \$10,000,000 with. out taking into consideration assessment bonds and street improvement bonds, which Mr. Green chooses to call "temporary debt," but a great share of which falls upon the city. The question of interest to the citizens and taxpayers of New York is whether it is a sound financial principle to keep rolling before us a great ball of public debt which increases in size year by year and adds a heavier and heavier load of annual interest to our other burdens. No person pretends that our "bridging over" policy is pursued without the warrant of law; but is it wise to enact laws which afford us a delusive and temporary relief only to increase the embarrassments and perils of the future?

with him and the laws are of his own framing.

The evils of our present pernicious system can be better understood when we look at the prospect before us for 1875. The bonds and stock falling due next year, as appears in the statement of the city and county debt on March 31 last, made by the Commissioners of Accounts, are as follows: -

Water stock \$2,163,600
New York city stock for docks and sips. 50,000
Volunteer soldiers' family aid bonds. 500,000
Assessment bonds. 1,556,500
Assessment fund bonds. 1,349,500
Street improvement fund bonds. 1,350,000
Central Park Commission improvement 1.245,000 Department of Parks improvement bonds..... County Court House stock..... Soldiers' substitute bounty redemption oonds ..... sbnoc

people

Total.....\$11,131,100 Although Mr. Green has been careful to "extend" the bonds and stocks as they fall due beyond the time he is likely to remain in charge of the city finances, if from the present moment we were to "pay as we go" the taxation of next year would reach forty-six or forty-seven million dollars, calculating the estimates of the departments, the State tax and the interest on the city and county debt to be no higher than they are this year. But we shall no doubt "bridge over" in 1875, as we have bridged over in 1872, 1873 and the present year, and go on swelling our debt and our interest account for the sake of securing a temporary relief from the excessive burden of taxation and in order to enable the Comptroller to keep up a false pretence of economy. It would be a curious calculation to reckon where we shall land after we have travelled over a few more of these "bridges," pushing before us new loads of unpaid bonds and stocks year after year, in blocks of from ten to twenty million dollars. There might be no objection to leaving to a future generation the payment of a debt incurred for the purpose of improving and advancing the prosperity of the metropdustry without which a people can raise olis-a debt resulting from the completion of great public works, of steam railroads, mag-

nificent and commodious docks, fine roads, broad avenues, bridges, river improvements and other splendid and remunerative enterprises, the full benefit of which would be reaped by those who come after us. This would be only justice, and it would be enough for us to bear the burden of interest, and to contribute our genius and our labor to the common cause. But our present debt is swelled by mismanagement, by financial incapacity, by useless and spiteful litigation; by gross extravagance in some instances and ruinous parsimony in others; by discord, inefficiency and dishonesty in most of the city departments; and while we are driving off to a future day the payments we ought to make at the present time, we are leaving a legacy of desolation to those who come after us. With an increasing debt we have stagnation in all our public works and an entire stoppage of great public improvements. Our progress is not only checked, but we are driven backward by the dead weight of senility, stupidity, obstinacy and incapacity that presses so heavily against us. It is doubly unjust that we should be crowding our indebtedness on to the next century while we are doing our best to destroy the magnificent prospects of the metropolis, or at least to give a shock to its progress from which it will not recover for the next ten or twenty years. Yet this is just what our "bridging over" financial policy is

We need at the head of our city Finance Department a bold, honest and capable financier, who will tell the people just where they stand and what it is necessary to do. If we are to consolidate and fund our present debt it should not be done in driblets and in a covert, sneaking manner, but as a bold financial policy. We have no right to be paying six or seven per cent interest on our city honds. They are first class securities under any circumstances, and should not bear over five per cent interest at the outside. Our honest debts should be paid and paid promptly. At present many of our city's creditors, however just their claims, are driven to the courts to get their money, and legal expenses add thirty per cent to our indebtedness. The floating debt of the city is purposely concealed, and the people cannot ascertain its true amount, although it is known to be from twelve to fourteen million dollars. An honest and capable Comptroller would make public every fact connected with our financial condition, propose some plan for the consolidation and gradual liquidation of the debt and take the responsibility to ask all the taxation needed to meet our necessary expenses. But our present financial policy is one of concealment, deception and trickery, and its only object seems to be to drive off the crisis which must sooner or later come, until the objects of the present officials, whatever they may be, have been accomplished. Such a policy cannot be

too speedily brought to a close.

Yesterday was so universally and so enthusistically observed as Decoration Day over all the Northern States that it may be regarded as a settled matter that the Thirtieth of May will become, like the Fourth of July, a grand national holiday of the American Republic. For some years after the war the decoration ceremonies seemed unwise, because they kept alive the memory of a strife which many regretted and which not a few wished to forget. At first Decoration Day had the appearance of an annual insult offered by the victorious North to the conquered and humbled South. For this reason many true Union men-men who fought and bled and otherwise made great sacrifices for the conservation of the Republic in all its integrity-regretted the annual eremonies, and hoped that Decoration Day would cease to be generally observed. As they had saved the Union by blood and sacrifice, they did not wish to disturb the Union over the departed dead. Time, however, has worked a cure which the philosophic Unionist did not deem possible. The enmittes begotten by the war are dying out; North and South now cordially shake hands; but the day of decoration becomes more and more a national holiday. The flowers-"God's jewelry and the playthings of children," as De Quincey beautifully called them-are sprinkled no longer over the graves of the Union soldiers alone, but over those also who, if less wisely, not less bravely, fought on the other side. In a few years from now all the enmitties of the war will be forgotten; but Decoration Day will remain; and the opportunity will annually be given for the indulgence of those tender sentiments which will ever be cherished by many towards a struggle which, though sad and sorrowful while it lasted, had a glorious and beneficial result. If the Fourth of July commemorates the birth of the Republic, the Thirtieth of May will forever be associated with its salvation. Our reports of this morning show how generally the day was observed; and the propriety and good taste which characterized the ceremonial observances do credit to the enlightened sentiments of the American

THE RED AND THE WHITE. The crisis in France assumes new and interesting phases. The Left Centre, or the resolute republicans who follow M. Thiers, deem the Bonapartists strong enough to organize against them, although what the friends of the Empire can do but intrigue is a mystery to us. It is amusing to see Jules Favre, the extreme republican, proposing to unite with the Extreme Right to effect the dissolution of the Assembly. Extremes meet, even in France; but it is odd to have the descendants of Terror joining hands with the followers of the Bourbons to effect a coup d'état. This alliance, or rather the disposition of a man like Jules Favre to form it. hows the depths into which French politics have failen. What these contestants want is revolution. Out of the revolution the royalists expect the king, the radicals a republic. The best solution for France would seem to be the proclamation of the Republic on the part of MacMahon and the dissolution of the Assembly. MacMahon would make as good a President of a republic as France could want, and republicanism generally attains a healthier growth when it begins in conservatism.

THE NORTHWESTERS STATES complain of a grasshopper plague. The "grasshopper country," as it is called in Minnesota, is supplied at this season with immense flocks of pigeons, blackbirds and so on, which feed almost entirely on grasshowners. Rochefort's Manifesto

followed the capture of Paris by the party of order. Although the accusations are terrible that for the sake of humanity we should like to be able to doubt their correctness, the evidence on which they are based is so overwhelming that it is impossible to refuse credence to the revolting details. Whatever sympathy may have been felt with the men who made the killing of Archbishop Darboy an excuse for the whole slaughter of the Parisian people will be likely to die out when cruelty and bloodthirstiness of the Versailles party comes to be fully realized. There is comething appalling in the thought that in the boasted centre of civilization, in this most advanced century, when light is supposed to flood the world, and the millennium to be at hand, the lives of thirty thousand men should be sacrificed to satisfy the vengeance and the hatred of a political party. Yet the fact remains that the slaughter was done, and done, as time has proved, uselessly. What the French Army sought was to strike terror and crush by the fire of the mitrailleuse the liberal aspirations of the French people. In this they have signally failed. The slaughter only resulted in disgusting the country and rendering the political coreligionists of the slain irreconcilable, and implacable enemies. The power which the white demagogues seized under the pretence of saving France they used ruthlessly in the endeavor to advance their own interests and secure the return of a ridiculous king, or rather the coronation of a ridiculous person who would like to be king. But notwithstanding the bloodshed and the state of military terrorism under which France groans, the people will not have the Bourbon nor yet the Bonaparte again. It is in vain that the press is bribed or silenced, the people only proclaim with more distinctness by their silent votes their undying opposition to the reactionists. Thus crime defeats itself and the massacres committed in the name of order will only serve to whet the guillotine of some future revolution, unless the definite establishment of the Republic should prevent any sudden outburst of popular passion. The unstable condition of the present French government daily grows more critical, and the reappearance of M. Rochefort on political stage at this moment augurs ill for the continuance of the Marshalate. Personal and public griefs will combine to make the escaped prisoner even more bitter and unrelenting in his opposition to MacMahon than he was to the government of Napoleon III., and the circumstance of his romantic escape will renew and strengthen his popularity with the republican party in France. His power for good and evil has been tenfold increased by his sufferings and the persecutions of which he was the object, and the victim of New Caledonia returns, a power that may well be feared even by a Marshal President, whose power rests, as did his former master's, on half a million of bayonets.

The Pulpit To-Day. This in the Catholic and Episcopal churches s Trinity Sunday, a great day with these denominations. Their regular services are so selected and arranged as to be a reminder of the doctrine of which the day is commemorative. Few other denominations or churches give any more heed to it than they do to any other Sunday in the year. This fact may easily be inferred from the themes chosen by the pastors to-day for their meditation. Dr. Fulton, not satisfied with last Sunday's talk about the baptism of Christ, takes up the will present the lessons that it teaches. His evening subject we judge to be of peculiar interest to ladies - "A Few of the Perils Threatening American Womanhood." Of course the "few" implies that there are many more; but he will consider only the most prominent perils to women, and will, doubtless, give them such advice as they should hear and heed. Dr. Samson believes that lack of faith is the chief cause of spiritual failures, and will so instruct his people to-day. He will also explain the physical cause and the moral end of the Deluge, so that readers of the Scriptures may have a more intelligent understanding of that event. Mr. Gordon, of Chicago, will portray the "Christian's Rest" and present it as a motive for Christian work. He will also urge the Christian duty of caring for the souls of others. It will be Mr. Hepworth's pleasing duty this morning to present sorrow in its disciplinary aspects, so that those who are called to mourn may not sorrow as those who have no hope. They need not, if the will is consecrated to God, and the consecration of that power is the important theme chosen by Mr. Hepworth for his evening discourse. The "Minor Moralities," about which Mr. Clarke. of Harlem, will talk, may become elevated in o major moralities by the "Baptism of the Holy Ghost," about which Mr. Davenport will preach. We gave an account some time ago of the Church of England's mimiery of Catholic "missions," and to which its advocates gave the high sounding title of a "great awakening." Later reports make it appear to be a poor imitation of the original thing. But such as it was, great or small, Mr. Borham, who has recently come hither from Great Britain, will give an account of it this even-

ing and it may result in a similar awakening in the United States. Birthdays and decoration days have their ases. Every family and household has more or less of the former, and the patriotism of the Americans has taken on the form of the latter. Mr. Mitchell will say some things wise and witty about birthdays and Mr. King will draw from the churchyard floral decorations such lessons as, no doubt, the people will be glad to learn and to remember. Other pastors will present to their congregations topics of more or less local importance.

PROGRESS OF PRESENTERIANISM. - The Pres. byterian General Assembly at St. Louis has been considering the subject of home missions, and in the course of the remarks made it was shown that great progress had been made in missionary work in Kansas and the Indian Territory. Six years ago the Presbyterians had only forty-three churches and thirty-four

dred churches and a hundred and sixty ministers. Important assistance for this work in The able and scathing review of French the West was given by the East. Let churches politics, which we publish this morning from and schoolhouses keep pace with the rapidly the pen of Monsieur Henri Rochefort, throws extending settlements westward, and that will a new light on the Commune and the prove effective, both in checking the baractors in the terrible scenes which barism of the Indians and advancing the civilization of the white people.

### The Evil in the Park Department

and Its Remedy. In resigning his position as Park Commis sioner Mr. Salem H. Wales admits that the department has not been managed in a manner altogether consistent with the public interests, and points out the cause. Economy has not been practised in the expenditures because Comptroller Green has insisted upon "the retention and appointment of his personal friends-not always the best-in and to various offices of the department," and because the dismissal of these inefficient employés could not be attempted "without provoking Mr. Green's hostility." In plain language, this means that the Comptroller, who audits and approves the bills and requisitions of all other departments in the city government, forces incapable unnecessary employés upon such of them as he can control, and thus provides for his friends and creatures at the expense of the taxpayers of the city. If a department refuses to defraud the city by quartering these drones on the treasury Mr. Green's "hostility" is provoked, and he revenges himself by withholding money from the offending department, embarrassing its work and assailing the official capacity and integrity of those who control it. We can now understand why the Park Department has been managed with secrecy; why the details of its expenditures have been carefully hidden from the public eye, and why the names of its employés, the salaries paid and the work done have been mysteries to all but the inside management. We can now see how it is that consulting architects, supervising architects, superintending architects, engineers and a whole army of sinecurists have been preying on the substance of the Parks; why elaborate art museums and monkey houses have been designed and built, and why tunnels which nobody would use when completed, and roads and bridges which nobody wants are under progress. These are the jobs that ply the necessities for Mr. Green's "incompetents." Mr. Wales recognized the evil and resigned. Colonel Stebbins no doubt recognized the evil when he retired from the presidency of the department some time ago. He will remedy it now if the Mayor will give him an associate on the commission who will act for the good of the city instead of the interest of the Comptroller. No taxpayer begrudges the money spent

and in a manner which will afford a proper return. What the people now want in the Park is a grand drive for four or five rows of carriages, a bridle path for horse riders and a broad promenade for foot passengers, combined, so that all New York can meet together there as all London meets in Hyde Park and as all Paris meets in the Bois de Boulogne, to see and to be seen. This improvement can be secured without the expense of architects and engineers, by the employment of labor directed by competent overseers, at very little cost. If the Mayor will nominate as successor to Mr. Wales a gentleman who has taste, leisure, energy and the experience of foreign travel, the future progress of the Park will be in this practical direction, and we shall soon have a scene between Stetson's and the Fifth avenue entrance on Fifty-ninth street which our own people can enjoy, and which we shall be proud to show to the Englishman from Rotten Row, the Frenchman from the Bois and the Viennese from the Prater. Mr. Leonard W. Jerome, who combines all these qualifications is the best Commissioner the Mayor could select if he should search New York from the Battery to the Westchester border. With such an associate Colonel Stebbins could not only economize the expenditures of the department, but render the Park a hundredfold more popular and attractive than it has ever been before. The position of Park Commissioner is an honorary one; hence the politicians may not be over eager for the appointment, unless for the sake of patronage, and this they would find it difficult to render available with Colonel Stebbins in the presidency of the department. It is, therefore, worth the Mayor's while to do something for the city in filling this vacancy. The appointment of Mr. Leonard W. Jerome would be popular and desirable in every respect, and would be accepted as a guarantee that Mr. Havemever. at least desires to retain for the Park Commis sion the high reputation it has hitherto held. but which Mr. Green is doing his utmost to destroy.

on Central Park if it is honestly expended

## The Scientific Outlook.

Wendell Phillips said in a recent speech that the time was coming when we might communicate instantly with San Francisco without either wire or operator. The audience laughed at him. Perhaps his statement is not so extravagant as it seemed. Had the ordinary work now done by the magnetic tele graph been predicted forty years ago it would have been received with the same incredulity. The truth is that science, like politics and love, always develops in unexpected directions. No sooner are men fixed in their scientific opinions than some startling discovery reveals their ignorance and shows the world that all things are possible under the sun. Ever since the invention of the use of steam men have agreed that only hot vapor had the least power; but quite recently a Philadelphia machinist exhibited an iron globe, no larger than a gallon jug, full of cold vapor, showing a pressure of twenty thousand pounds to the square inch, and neither time nor temperature diminished its tremendous power. The discovery is said to have been accidental. The inventor was experimenting with an engine run by compressed air and a vacuum, when to his profound astonishment he stumbled on the cold vapor secret; and it was some time before he could make a gauge strong enough to test its power. Until then he had not imagined such a discovery possible.

Nature seems to coquet with the inquiring intellect of man until he is sure of some great secret, when she confounds him with disappointment; but in his less inquisitive coments she reveals what he never di ministers in Kansas. Now there are a hun- of. Modern science is a paradox. Water.

which was always considered the most incombustible matter in nature, produces the greatest heat known. Watch springs burn like pitch. The chemist prepares delicate muslin so that it can be cleansed with fire. Arsento is prescribed for dangerous diseases. Frozen feet are saved by plunging them into snow. Children are told to keep away from iron during thunderstorms, yet hardware stores are never struck by lightning. Persons suffering with hydrophobia go into convulsions at the sight of water. A French physician, however, has cured fifty cases of this awful malady with hot baths. An editor of a New York newspaper lost his sight until a surgeon put a knife into his eyeballs, whereupon the man recovered and went about his work.

The wildest imagination is unable to pre dict the discoveries of the future. For all we know families in the next century may pump fuel from the river and illuminate their houses with ice and electricity. Iron vessels, properly magnetized, may sail through the air like balloons, and a trip to the Rocky Mountains may be made in an hour. Perhaps within fifty years American grain will be shot into Liverpool and Calcutta through iron pipes laid under the sea. By means of condensed air and cold vapor engines excursion parties may travel along the floor of the ocean, sailing past ancient wrecks and mountains of coral. On land the intelligent farmer may turn the soil of a thousand acres in a day, while his son cuts wood with a platinum wire and shells corn by electricity. The matter now contained in a New York daily may be produced ten thousand times a minute, on little scraps of pasteboard, by improved photography; and boys may sell the news of the world printed on visiting cards, which their customers will read through artificial eyes. Five hundred years hence a musician may play a piano in New York connected with instruments in San Francisco. cago, Cincinnati, New Orleans and other cities, which will be listened to by half a million of people. A speech delivered in New York will be heard instantly in the halls of those cities, and when fashionable audiences in San Francisco go to hear some renowned singer she will be performing in New York or Philadelphia. In the year 1900 a man may put on his in-

flated overcoat, with a pair of light steering wings fastened to his arms; and go to Newark and back in an hour. All the great battles will be fought in the air. Patent thunderbolts will be used instead of cannon. A boy in Hoboken will go to Canada in the family air carriage to see his sweetheart, and the next day his father will chasten him with a magnetic rebuker because he did not return before midnight. The time is coming when the HERALD will send a reporter to see a man reduce one of the Rocky Mountains to powder in half a day. Skilful miners will extract gold from quartz as easily as cider is squeezed from apples. A compound telescope will be invented entirely new principles, so that one may see the planets as distinctly as we now see Staten Island. Microscopes will be made so powerful that a particle of dust on a gnat's back will appear larger than Pike's Peak. And marvellous progress will be made in psychological and mental sciences. Two men will sit in baths filled with chemical liquids. One of them may be in Denver and the other in Montreal. A pipe filled with the same liquid will connect the two vessels, and the fluid will be so sensitive that each man will know the other's thoughts. In these coming days our present mode of telegraphing will be classed with the wooden ploughs of Egypt. and the people will look back to steamships and locomotives as we look back to sailboats and stage coaches.

#### The Religious Press on Mill River and Chicago.

Two principal topics engross the attention of the religious press this week, the Mill River disaster and the trial and acquittal of Professor Swing in Chicago. For the former the Christian at Work asks, "Who is responsible?" and, in its own incisive style, divides the blame between the engineers who planned the dam and the contractors who put in cheap material or too little of it and the capitalists who screwed engineers, contractors and masons down to the lowest point at which anything that looked like a dam could be constructed. It declares that New England is thick with such dams as this Mili River one. and they all need looking after.

The Christian Leader, commenting on the same sad accident, thinks the owners and constructors of the dam were to blame for not building better, but it acquits them of intentional wrong-doing in this matter. They would not and they did not willingly jeopardize the lives of their employes. It therefore emphasizes the lesson for all future dam builders, which this terrible experience makes so patent.

On the trial of Professor Swing the Evan gelist, the leading Presbyterian organ in this city, gives first a review of the proceedings. and then comments on the spirit of Dr. Patton, who, having been defeated by more than three to one in the Presbytery of Chicago appeals the case, and thus drives Profess Swing out of the Presbyterian Church. To lose such a man at such a time as this, it says, may appear to some a gain to the purity and efficiency of the Church, but the great mass of sober thinking men will not share their sentiments. It thinks the legitimate effect of this trial and withdrawal of Professor Swing will be to hinder young men from entering the ministry of the Presbyterian Church, where already far too few seek to enter.

The Independent regrets that Professor Swing should have declined to fight the good fight and withdrawn from the Presbyterian Church. He has missed, it thinks, one of the best opportunities that ever came to any man to liberate thousands of his ministerial brethren from the bonds of old time creeds. The Presbyterian Church would not have ventured to expel such a man from its communion, and he should have stood fast in his lot and defended the right of less fortunate men to believe and preach a religion which consists not in the letter that killeth, but in the spirit that giveth life.

## A STUDENT DROWNED.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 30, 1874. C. S. Emerson, of Bowling Green, Ohio, astudent in the Cornell University, while bathing in Pall Creek this afternoon, got beyond his depth, and, being unable to swim, was drowned. His body was recovered after about forty minutes, but life